

HAJOSI, Gyorgy; VADASZ, J.; GUBA, F.

Electron microscopical studies on cell cultures with modified preparative technic. Acta morph. hung. 4 no.4:545-549 1954.

1. Elektronenmikroskopische Abteilung des Institutes fur Messtechnik und Instrumentenkunde (Leiter F.Guba) der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Institut fur Histologie und Embryologie (Vorstand Prof. I. Toro) der Medizinischen Universitat, Budapest.

(ENDAMOEBIA, culture

tissue culture, electron microscopy)

(MICROSCOPY, ELECTRON

of Endamoeba tissue culture on collodion membrane)

VADASZ, J., HORVATH, I.

Evaluation of serum fractions of rats deprived of spleen in several generations by means of an "elphograph." In English. p. 131, (ACTA BIOLOGICA, Budapest, Hungary). Vol. 5, No. 1/2, 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL) LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

VADASEZ-J.

1953. Plasma globules of *Salmonella enteritidis* arising under the influence of penicillin and their reversion to the original bacillary forms. J. Vadász and I. Juhász *Nature, Lond.*, 1953, 178, 169 (Inst. of ~~Microbiology~~ and Embryology, and Inst. of Microbiology, Univ. Med. Sch., Budapest).—The agar block method was used and 30–40 I.U. of penicillin was introduced. The behaviour of the bacteria was recorded microcinematographically. The bacteria increased in length and developed spindle-like swellings in the middle of the body; these burst and the contents subdivided into globules. These globules developed into typical or atypical forms when transferred to penicillin-free blocks. C. H. J. PLAICE.

pid

①

JUHASZ, Istvan; VADASZ, Janos

Regeneration of filtrable forms of Salmonella enteritides with the help of blood plasma (fibrin frame). Magy. Tudom. Akad. Biol. Orv. Oszt. Kozl. 6 no.2:151-153 1955.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai Intézete és Szövet- és Fajlodestarti Intézete.

(SALMONELLA

enteritides, regen. of filtrable forms in media containing blood plasma. (Hun))

(PLASMA

in media for filtrable forms of Salmonella enteritides, eff. on regen. (Hun))

(CULTURE MEDIA

containing blood plasma, for regen. of filtrable forms of Salmonella enteritides. (Hun))

HUTTL, T.; CSILLAG, A.; HORVATH, L.; VADASZ, J.,

On the significance and causes of the variability in pattern of the dried drop of blood; Bolen's test. Acta med. hung. 8 no.3-4:309-322 1955

1. 2nd department of surgery and institute of histology and embryology, university medical school, Budapest.

(NEOPLASMS, diagnosis,

Bolen's test)

(SERODIAGNOSIS,

Bolen's test in other dis. than cancer)

VADASZ, J.; JUHASZ, I.

Formation of plasma balls from Salmonella enteritides  
under the effect of penicillin and their involution into  
Bacillary form. p. 41. BIOLOGIAI KOZLEMENYEK (Magyar  
Biologiai Szakosztaly) Budapest. Vol. 4, no. 1, 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1956.

VADASZ, JÁNOS.

Mikroszkoppal az élet nyomában (irtak) Vadasz Janos (es) Kontra Gyorgy.  
Budapest, Bibliotheca Konyvkiado, 1957. 139 p. (By microscope in the wake of  
life. chiefly illus., bibl.)

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

VADASZ, Jozsef, dr.

Certain questions of mail service development. Kozleked  
kozl 20 no.44:717-720 1 N '64.

1. Division Chief, Ministry of Transportation and Postal  
Affairs, Budapest.



VADASZ, Josef L., okleveles vegyeszmernok

Possibilities for eliminating the danger of coal dust explosions.  
Bany lap 97 no.3:152-159 Mr '64.

1. Central Mine Rescue and Safety Engineering Station, Coal Mining  
Trust of Tatabanya, Tatabanya.

VADASZ, Jozsef L., okleveles vegyenzemernok

Experiences in coal dust control in the German Democratic Republic. Bany lap 98 no.4:251-255 Ap '65.

1. Coal Dust Control Laboratory of the Safety Division of the Tatabanya Coal Mining Trust, Tatabanya.

VADASZ, K

ZSOTER, T.; VADASZ, K.

Multiple perforation in intestinal tuberculosis during streptomycin therapy. Orv. hetil., Budap. 92 no.51:1666-1667 23 Dec 51. (CIML 21:4)

1. Doctors. 2. Second Internal Clinic (Director--Prof. Dr. Gabor Czoniczer) of Szeged Medical University and Surgical Department (Head Physician--Prof. Dr. Denes Szabo), Szeged Municipal Hospital.

VADASZ, Karoly, dr.; RELOWSZKY, Erzsébet, dr.

Amputation in the treatment of Kaposi's sarcoma of the lower extremity. Orv.hetil. 101 no.47:1682-1683 20 N'60.

1. Szeged Varosi Tanacs Koshaza, Baleseti Sebészeti Osztaly.  
(LEG neopl)  
(SARCOMA KAPOSÍ'S surg)  
(AMPUTATION)

VADASZ, L.

"Remarks on a tension-stabilizing circuit with a buffer battery."

p. 523 (Magyar Fizikai Folyoirat) Vol. 5, no. 6, 1957  
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958

VADASZ, Laszlo

Cultural review in honor of the liberation. Munka 10 no.3:  
13-14 Mr '60.

1. Kommunista Ifjusagi Szovetseg Kozponti Bizottsaga kulturális  
osztalyanak vezetoje.

VADASZ, M. ELEMER.

Foldtortenet es foldfejlodes. Budapest, Akademiai Kiado, 1957. 847 p. (The history and development of earth, illus., maps, bibl, diags., graphs, indexes, tables)

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) IC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

VADASZ, M. ELEMER

A Dunantul hegyszerkezeti alapvonalal. Pecs, Szabadsag Nyomda, 1945.  
15 p. (Dunantuli Tudomanyos Intezet (kiadvanyai) 3.sz.) (Structural  
elements of the mountains in the Dunantul. bibl., footnotes)

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958



VADASZ, Miklos

Ultrashort-wave FM adapter for the OIRT and CCIR band (50-100 MHz).  
Radiotechnika 12 no.9:295 S '62.

FEKETE, Gyula, vill.mernok; KOHUT, Karoly (Szarvas, Lenin u.38); BECSI,  
Jozsef (Kaposfo); VADASZ, Miklos (Budapest)

Remarks about our article "Following the path of a letter."  
Radiotechnika 12 no.9:305 S '62.

1. Eszak-dunantuli Aramszolgaltato Vallalat, Gyor (for Fekete).

VADASZ, Sandor

The papal Index. Elet tud 15 no.30:948-951 24 JI '60.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem tudomanyos munkatarsa,  
Budapest.

VADASZ, Z.

Blondel and E. Ventura's The Structure of the Distribution of Mineral Products in the World; a book review.

P. 124, (Foldtani Kozlony) Vol. 87, no. 1, Jan./Mar. 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

PAJOR, Rezső; FOLLMANN, Piroska; VADASZ, Zsuzsa

Comments on the clinical aspects of epidemic keratoconjunctivitis  
Szemeszet 99 no. 1:14-18 Mr '63.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Szemklinikájának  
közleménye. (Igazgató: Radnot Magda egyetemi tanár)  
(KERATOCONJUNCTIVITIS) (PATHOLOGY)

L 45519-66 EWT(1) GD

ACC NR: AT6016820 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0152/0161

AUTHOR: Glebov, I. A.; Brilliantov, L. B.; Vadaturskiy, V. M.; Kovalenko, V. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: Induction starting of contactless synchronous motors with rotating semi-conductor rectifiers <sup>51</sup><sub>50</sub> <sup>B+1</sup> 29

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. Teoriya, raschet i issledovaniye vysokoispol'zovannykh elektricheskikh mashin (Theory, design, and research of electrical machinery in constant use). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 152-161

TOPIC TAGS: synchronous motor, contactless synchronous motor, *electric motor, semiconductor rectifier, thyristor*

ABSTRACT: As considerable overvoltages arise across rectifiers during induction starting (M. P. Barret, RGE, 1961, no. 9), two methods are suggested for limiting these overvoltages: (1) Permanent shunting of the rotor winding by a linear or nonlinear resistor; the values of an ohmic resistor and a "tervit" varistor and losses incurred by them are calculated for a Soviet-made SDN-1000-750 synchronous motor; (2) Permanent shunting by thyristors (G. M. Rosenberry,

28 10  
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L 45519-66

ACC NR: AT6016820

Applic. and Ind., 1960, no. 49); this method was experimentally tested on an exciter model driven by a 30-kw synchronous motor ("Engincer L. M. Vaysman took part in the tests"). It is found that the second method has substantial advantages. However, the thyristors suffer overloads as a result of short-circuit conditions during the pull-in period. This necessitates some measures for limiting the short-circuit currents (such as reducing the exciter magnetic flux, inserting resistors into thyristor circuits, etc.). If the synchronous motor is started with the exciter field-circuit closed, the motor starting torque will be lower in the first method or the pull-in torque will be lower in the second method. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 04Aug65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 002

*ms*  
Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6016819

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0148/0151

AUTHOR: Glebov, I. A.; Loginov, S. I.; Kovalenko, V. B.; Vadaturskiy, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Results of an investigation of a contactless synchronous motor with rotating semiconductor rectifiers 29

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. Teoriya, raschet i issledovaniye vysokoispol'zovannykh elektricheskikh mashin (Theory, design, and research of electrical machinery in constant use). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 148-151

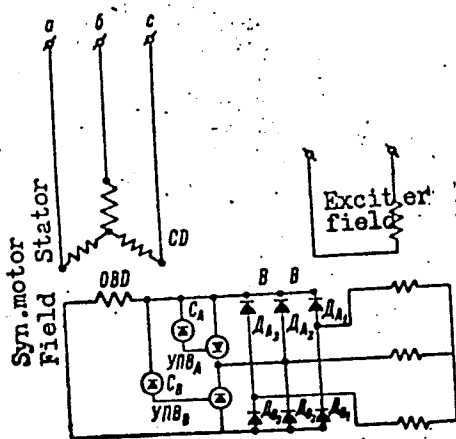
TOPIC TAGS: synchronous motor, contactless synchronous motor, *electric motor,*  
*semiconductor rectifier*

ABSTRACT: A contactless excitation system intended for a 1000-kw, 6-kv, 113-amp, 750-rpm synchronous motor (whose field winding would be supplied by rotating semiconductor rectifiers) (see figure) was tested by IEM and TsKBKEM institutes. The fundamental difficulty with rectifier breakdown by overvoltages arising during the induction-type starting was overcome by introducing protective "tervit" resistors or silicon thyristors. During the starting period, the positive-half-cycle rotor current

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ACC NR: AT6016819



flows through the rectifiers and the negative-half-cycle current, through the thyristors. The motor behavior under such starting conditions was tested on an actual 1000-kw synchronous motor. Also, the exciter short-circuit through the thyristors at each negative half-cycle, during the pull-in period, was investigated and steps against this short-circuit were developed. A blueprint for the above special exciter was compiled. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

Contactless synchronous motor with rotating semiconductor rectifiers

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 04Aug65 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 44687-66 WE

ACC NR: AP6005373

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0119/0119

AUTHOR: Vagos, P. V.

ORG: none

253

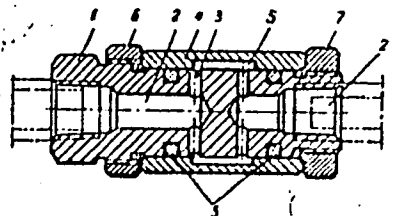
TITLE: An adjustable throttle. Class 47, No. 177718

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 119

TOPIC TAGS: mechanical engineering, engine component, engine auxiliary equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an adjustable throttle (see Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. 1 - sleeve; 2 - axial canals;  
3 - radial openings; 4 - collar;  
5 - bore; 6 and 7 - nuts.



To simplify its construction the throttle is made in the form of a sleeve with two

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UDC: 621-225.2:621.646.25

L 44687-66

ACC NR: AP6005373

blind axial canals and with radial openings. The latter are covered with a collar containing a bored recess mounted on the sleeve. The position of the bore along the axis of the sleeve is adjusted by two nuts. The ends of the sleeve are used to connect the throttle to the mechanism regulated by it. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/10/ SUBM DATE: 30Sep63

hs

Card 2/2

VADAYEV, N.

Distortion of an important principle. Sov. profsoiuzy 6 no. 9:53  
Ag '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Nachal'nik otдела кадров Moskovskogo zavoda vnutrishlifoval'nykh  
stankov.

(Bonus system)

L 25653-66 EWT(1)/ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AM5028684

Monograph

UR/

Vadenov, A. A.

54  
B+1

Theory of turbulent plasma (Teoriya turbulentnoy plazmy) Moscow, 65.  
0114 p. illus., biblio. (At head of title: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut  
nauchnoy informatsii) 15,000 copies printed.

Series note: Itogi nauki.

TOPIC TAGS: turbulent plasma, plasma wave, plasma interaction, plasma electromagne-  
tics, plasmon, plasma dynamics

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book presents the problem of the theory of turbulent  
plasma. On the basis of present methods of describing plasma small fluctuations  
and the stability of plasma are viewed as well as the theory of turbulent nonlinear  
movements of rarefied high temperature plasma (the theory of the interaction between  
waves and particles in plasma, the theory of anomalous diffusion and electrical  
conductivity, dispersion of electromagnetic waves in turbulent plasma, and others).  
This book is recommended for physicists specializing in the theory of plasma.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (abridged):

Introduction ---3  
Ch. I. Methods of describing plasma ---5  
Ch. II. Fluctuation of plasma ---13  
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- Ch. III. Stability of plasma ---19
- Ch. IV. Formation of turbulence ---49
- Ch. V. Interaction of plasma with resonant particles ---53
- Ch. VI. Interaction of high frequency and low frequency fluctuations ---73
- Ch. VII. Plasmon-plasmon interaction ---79
- Ch. VIII. Strong turbulence ---87
- Ch. IX. Coefficients of transfer in turbulent plasma ---90
- Ch. X. Dispersion of electromagnetic waves in turbulent plasma --98
- Suppl. I. Weak and strong regimes of the formation of turbulence ---101
- Suppl. II. Quasilinear equations for quantum plasma ---104
- Suppl. III. Derivation of kinetic equation describing tri-plasmon processes from equations of hydrodynamics ---107
- Suppl. IV. Development of the electrostatic instability of plasma in strong magnetic fields ---111

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 26Nov65/ ORIG REF: 053/ OTH REF: 040

Card 2/2 61

20219

S/120/01/011/002/022/025  
E073/E335

24,7200(1043,1385,1153)

AUTHORS: Gillier, Ya.L., Shmayevskiy, V.Ye. and Vadets, D.I.

TITLE: Investigation of the pseudobinary Section ZnSb-CdSb  
by the Debye Method

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1961, Vol. 11,  
No. 2, pp. 311 - 313

TEXT: The pseudobinary section between the two semiconductor compounds ZnSb and CdSb contains a number of semiconductor alloys (Refs. 1, 2). Only the extreme compounds of this section have been investigated by X-ray structural analysis, namely, the compounds ZnSb and CdSb (K.E. Almin, Acta chem.scand., 1948, 2, 400 - Ref. 3). The work described in this paper is a first attempt to apply X-ray structural analysis for investigating the entire section under consideration. As starting materials 99.999 and 99.99% Sb were used. According to spectrum analysis the Cd has the following admixtures: 15 thousandths %; Cu tenths %; Ag hundredths % and Ca tenths %. The materials were weighed with an accuracy of 1 mg and mixed in the ratios enumerated in Table 1 (the second and third columns give the  
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S/126/61/011/002/022/025  
EO73/E335

Investigation of . . .

composition in molecular %; the fourth and fifth columns in weight %). Fusion was carried out in porcelain crucibles in an electric muffle furnace under a flux consisting of a mixture of KCl and NaCl. The melt was intensively mixed with a graphite rod and then teemed in an iron mould. Homogenisation was effected in sealed pyrex ampules (these were first evacuated to  $10^{-1}$  to  $10^{-2}$  mm Hg) and following that for 100 hours at 240-270 °C. From the homogenised alloys powder was produced which was tempered in evacuated sealed glass ampules at 200 °C for 50 hours, which were then allowed to cool down with the furnace. From the thus-produced powder, 0.9 mm dia. cylindrical specimens were produced. The investigation was by means of YFC-1 (URS-70) apparatus, using copper radiation without a filter. A voltage of 35 kV<sup>and</sup> current intensity of 12 mA were applied to the tube, the exposure time being 7 hours. The chamber diameter was 36 mm. Under equal conditions, X-ray patterns of the starting components were produced. The distance between identical lines of the diffraction patterns

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Investigation of .....

Table 1:

Таблица 1

№ образца	Composition in mole. % Состав образца, молек. %		Composition in wt. % Состав образца, вс. %	
	ZnSb	CdSb	ZnSb	CdSb
1	100	—	100	—
2	90	10	87,8	12,2
3	80	20	76,2	23,8
4	70	30	65,1	34,9
5	65	35	59,7	40,3
6	60	40	54,5	45,5
7	55	45	49,4	50,6
8	50	50	44,4	55,6
9	45	55	39,5	60,5
10	40	60	34,8	65,2
11	35	65	30,1	69,9
12	30	70	25,5	74,5
13	20	80	16,7	83,3
14	10	90	8,2	91,8
15	—	100	—	100

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Table 2:

Lattice constants Таблица 2

№ образца	Значения постоянных решетки, кХ			
	a	b	c	V, (кХ) <sup>3</sup>
1	6,145	7,715	7,805	370,085
2	6,170	7,750	7,895	377,470
3	6,190	7,785	7,945	383,060
4	6,230	7,840	7,965	389,235
5	6,245	7,865	7,995	392,915
6	6,250	7,910	8,045	397,790
7	6,290	7,970	8,070	404,690
8	6,295	7,975	8,075	405,460
9	6,310	8,005	8,110	409,660
10	6,310	7,985	8,100	408,045
11	6,330	8,055	8,135	414,620
12	6,340	8,065	8,155	417,035
13	6,375	8,125	8,195	424,395
14	6,400	8,175	8,240	431,090
15	6,415	8,200	8,235	434,210

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was measured with an accuracy up to 0.1 mm. The relative intensity of the lines was determined visually by means of a 10-unit scale. Recording (identification) of the X-ray diffraction patterns of ZnSb and CdSb was by the method of selection. The obtained  $hkl$  indices did not contradict the conditions of extinction for the space group  $D_{2h}^{15} - P_{bca}^1$ . No Cd, Zn and Sb lines were detected on the X-ray diffraction patterns. Comparison of the X-ray diffraction patterns of ZnSb and CdSb with those of intermediate alloys has shown that throughout the entire section the structure of these alloys does not change and the same applies to the space group. This fact enabled choosing indices for the diffraction patterns of the alloys of the entire ZnSb-CdSb section on the basis of the ratio of the intensities of the lines and the interplane distances. The lattice constants  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  were calculated by the method of least squares on the basis of general indices for all the alloys starting from  $\alpha = 25^\circ$ . The calculated lattice constants and the determined volume of the elementary cell for all the alloys are entered in Table 2

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(lattice constants,  $kX$ ). The accuracy of the determinations was 0.005  $kX$ . The obtained results, presented in plots as functions of the lattice parameter, Fig. 1, and of the elementary volume, Fig. 2, on the CdSb concentration (mole%), are curves with a hardly noticeable bend for a concentration of about 50 mole% ZnSb. This leads to the assumption of a process of ordering of the solid solution. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet  
im. Iv. Franko (L'vov State University  
im. Iv. Franko)

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1960

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Investigation of ....

Fig. 1:

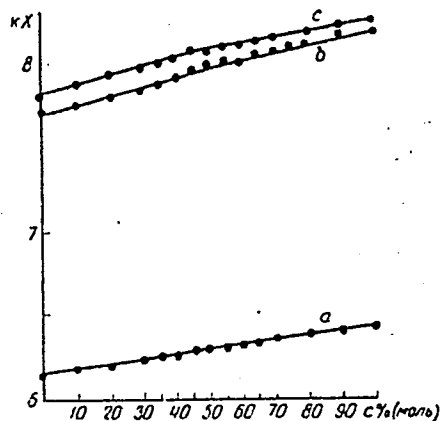


Рис. 1.

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Fig. 2:

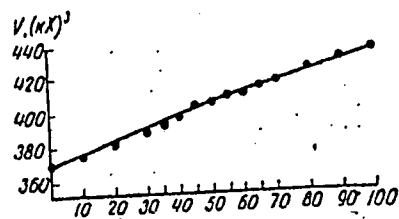


Рис. 2.

Figs 1 and 2 are on page 7

VADETSKIY, B.

"Finding Happiness," VoenIzdat, Moscow, 1956, 184 pp.

Includes chart of early 19th century Antarctic explorations of Lazarev and Belinghausen.

DRACHEV, Boris Semenovich; VADETSKIY, B.A., red.; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn.  
red.

[Toward the eastern shores] K beregam Vostoka. Moskva, Izd-vo  
"Morskoi transport," 1961, 96 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Pervyy pomoshchnik kapitana parokhoda "Rodina" (for Drachev).  
(Voyages and travels)

VADETSKIY Yu.V.

SHALIMOV, I.F.; VADETSKIY, Yu.V.; SAVINA, Z.A., redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S.,  
tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Use of the turbine drill powered by diesel drive] Praktika  
turbinnogo burenii na dizel'nom privode. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-  
tekhn. izd-vo nef'tianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1954. 242 p.  
(Boring machinery) (MLRA 7:10)



VADETSKIY, Yuriy Vyacheslavovich, DUBROVINA, N.P., red.; TROFIMOV, A.V.,  
tekhn. red.,

[Drilling wells with the use of flushing water] Buzenie skvazhin  
s promyvkoi vodoi. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftlanoi  
i gornotoplivnoi lit-ry, 1958. 122 p. (MIRA 11:8)  
(Oil well drilling)

VADETSKIY, Yu. V.

"Caving Coefficient and Its Practical Application"

Transactions of the Petroleum Institute, Acad. Sci. USSR, v. 11, Oil Field Industry, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 346pp.

VADETSKIY, Yu.V.

Caving coefficient of well walls and its practical application.  
Trudy Inst.nefti 11:319-322 '58. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Oil well drilling)

BABAK, N.P.; VADETSKIY, Yu.V.

Experience of advanced boring specialists. Bezop. truda v prom. 2  
no. 6:6 Jn '58. (MIRA 11:7)  
(Oil fields--Safety measures)

14(5)

SOV/93-58-12-4/16

AUTHOR: ~~Vadetskiy, Yu. V.~~, Karimov, V.Kh., Grigor'yev, M.N., Ivanov, V.P.,  
Il'yasov, Ye.P.

TITLE: New Methods for the Elimination of Intense Flushing Fluid Absorption  
in Drilling (Novyye metody likvidatsii intensivnogo pogloshcheniya  
promyvochnoy zhidkosti pri burenii skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958,<sup>36</sup> Nr 12, pp 20-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Tatar oil workers in cooperation with the VNIIBT and TatNII Institutes developed successful methods for the elimination of intense flushing fluid absorption in drilling [Ref 1,2,3]. It was determined experimentally that a permeable stratum is best shut off by plugging the channels near the bore of the well and in the case of several permeable formations by plugging the lower stratum first and maintaining a dynamic balance in the well [Ref 4]. This is shown in the case of the Romashkino Oilfield (Fig 1). The negative effect of the upper strata on the cementing process can be minimized by withdrawing the fluid from the well after pumping in the cement slurry. The fluid can be removed either by air lift or by bailing. The calculations for the air lift [Ref

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New Methods for the Elimination (Cont.)

SOV/93-58\*12-4/16

3,5,6] are made in seven steps, including the verification of the through-put of the air lift by means of Melikov's formula

$$q_{\text{maks}} = 13.4 F \frac{h^m \text{ din}}{L} \sqrt{d - 1.45 F w_g} \left[ \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{sec}} \right], \text{ where } q_{\text{maks}} \text{ is the maximum fluid}$$

through-put of the air lift,  $F$  - the area of the cross section of the annular space, in sq m,  $L$  - the distance from the mouth of the well to the coupling,

$h_{\text{dyn}}$  - the depth of the coupling below the dynamic level, created during the operation of KSE-3M compressors,  $d$  - the reduced diameter of the annular cross section, and  $w_g$  - the air velocity. The calculations are simplified by using special Tables 1-3. The bailing process is employed under the following conditions,

$$\text{expressed by } q \leq \frac{60V}{t_{\text{sr}}} \left[ \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{hr}} \right] \text{ and } T \leq \frac{t_{\text{sr}}}{60} \frac{H}{l_{\text{sr}}}, \text{ where } q \text{ is the}$$

fluid requiring bailing,  $V$  - the inside area of one drilling line, in  $\text{m}^3$ ,  $t_{\text{sr}}$  - the average time for lifting one drilling line, in minutes,  $T$  - the initial setting of the slurry, in hours,  $H$  - the depth at which the end of the drill pipe is set, and  $l_{\text{sr}}$  - the average length of the drilling line. These formulas were applied to a well drilled by a 6" EBSH rig. The Petroleum Institute of the

Card 2/3

New Methods for the Elimination (Cont.)

SOV/93-58-12-4/16

Academy of Sciences USSR determined experimentally that strata of extreme permeability and subject to caving can be shut off with the aid of auxiliary casing strings called "letuchki" (Fig 2). The above techniques for the elimination of flushing fluid absorption in drilling were successfully adopted by the Tatburneft' Trust. They conclude that the techniques for the elimination of fluid absorption must be adapted to the absorption intensity, that when permeability exceeds 100 cu m/hr the stratum be plugged with cement and a dynamic level maintained in the well, and that in cases of extreme permeability and cavitation the strata be shut off with auxiliary casing or bypassed by drilling new bore holes. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 6 Soviet references.

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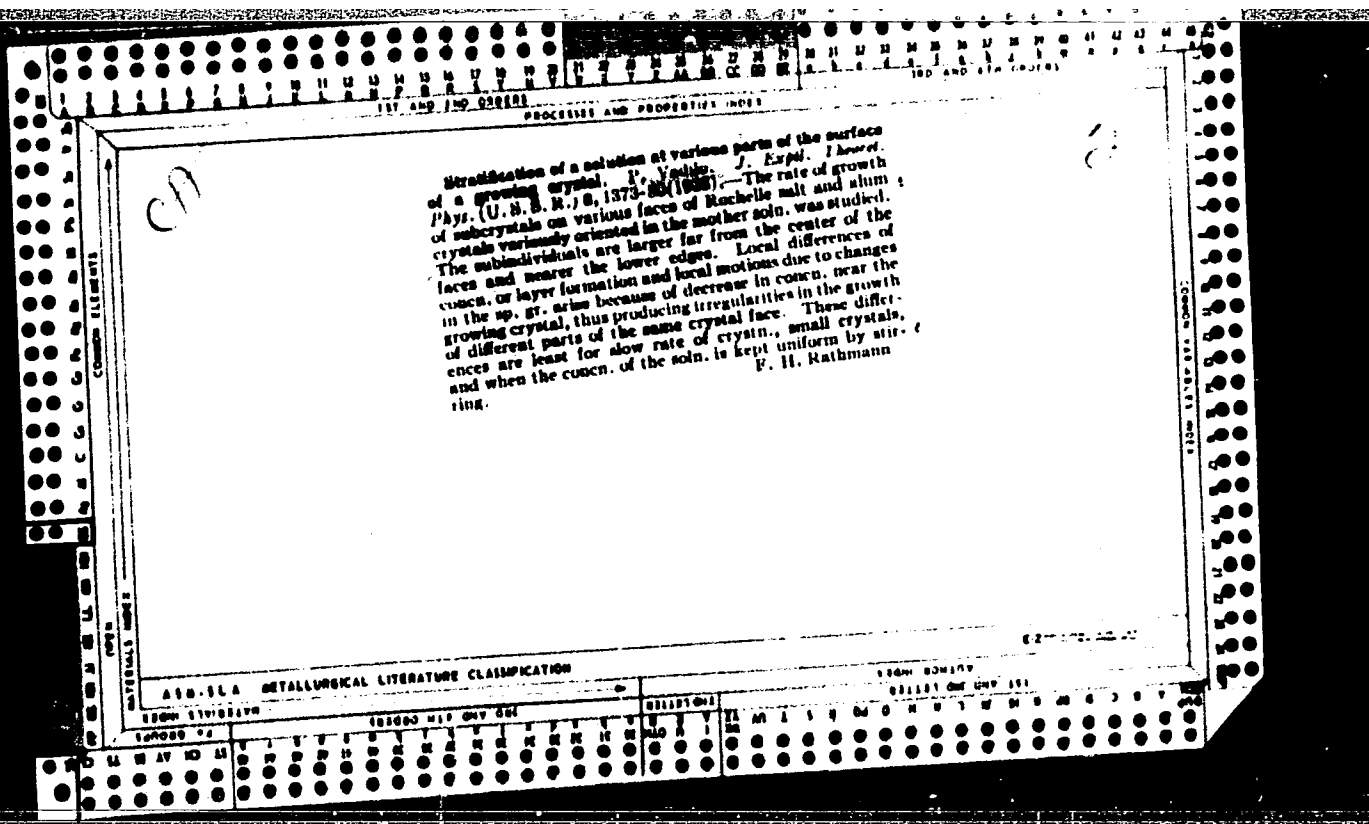
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PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
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MATERIALS		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
<p><b>Methods of investigating the structure of ice.</b>  P. S. VASILIO (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1939, 23, 343-344). — Disadvantages of the usual methods of investigating the structure of ice are reviewed. In a new method the ice is exposed in damp air at a few degrees <math>&gt;0^{\circ}</math>; sublimation ensues and fine crystals, formed over the ice, are oriented according to the orientation of the crystal axes of the specimen selected. Every "sublimed" crystal becomes covered with faces and crystal structure can be determined. In another new method, graph paper or thin textile material is placed on the bottom and side surfaces of a piece of ice and shaded with a soft pencil; the boundaries between separate monocrystals of ice become manifest and lines also appear from which the area of each crystal can be determined.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">W. R. A.</p>			
<p>ASB-51-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>SEARCHED INDEXED</p>		<p>RECEIVED DATE</p>	
<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</p>		<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</p>	

VADILLO P.S.

Mineralogical crystallography. P. S. Vadillo (Kishinev  
C.P. Univ.). Mineralog. Sbornik, L'vov. Gos. Obshchestvo 4, 35-  
43 (1950).—Discussion of various aspects of crystal growth,  
such as the role of orientation and growth rate on the form of  
crystals, the development of epitaxial intergrowths of  
quartz and feldspar, and the formation of hollow crystals.  
Marie Siegrist

VADILLO, P.S.

Skeletal growth of crystals. Min.sbor. no.5:299-302 '51.  
(MLBA 9:12)

1. Gosuniversitet, Kishinev.  
(Crystals)

VADILO, P.S. (Kursk)

Hermetic greenhouses. Est.v shkole no.3:82-83 My-Ap '56.(MLRA 9:8)  
(Greenhouses)

VADILLO, P. (g. Kurak)

Nonshrinking casting. Tekh.mol. 24 no.11:31 N '56. (MLRA 9:12)  
(Steel castings)

VADILLO, P.S.

Substances exhibiting epitaxis and their properties. Uch.zap.  
Kursk.gos.ped.inst. no.4:143-173 '57. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz kafedry geografii Kurskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo  
instituta. (Crystals--Growth)

VADILO, P.

VADILO, P., kand.geol-mineral.nauk.

Biosolar distillers. IUn.tekh. 2 no.11:27 № '57. (MIRA 10:11)  
(Distillation apparatus)



Vadilo, P. S.

76-10-34/34

AUTHOR: Vadilo, P.S.

TITLE: On the Crystallization of Ultra Substances (K voprosu o kristalizatsii ul'trachistykh veshchestv)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol. 31, Nr 10, pp. 2375-2376 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is referred to the paper of L.A. Petrov and B.A. Kalachev in Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1946, 30, 2340, and pointed out that it is not clear whether the authors had worked with a polycrystal or a single crystal. Investigations at potassium chlorid single crystals up to a weight of 1 kg bred according to the Kiropules-method are described here. It is shown that in the formation of subindividuals or dendrite branches arbitrary admixtures of the initial solution (melt) come into the crystal. If no subindividuals are formed at the growing crystal which is the case if the crystal grows slowly, only isomorphous and "epitaxial" admixtures can come into the crystal, the latter only at a concentration at which the eutectic crystallization occurs. There is 1 Slavic reference.

Card 1/2

76-10-34/34

On the Crystallization of Ultra Substances

ASSOCIATION: Pedagogical Institute, Kursk  
(Kurskiy pedagogicheskiy institut)

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SOV-26-58-8-19/51

AUTHOR: Vadilo, P.S., Candidate of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences  
 TITLE: An Underground Fire in Central Tadzhikistan (Podzemnyy pozhar  
 v tsentral'nom Tadzhikistane)  
 PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 8, pp 88-91 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In Tadzhikistan, a coal deposit of 30 km length and 1 km breadth has been burning for centuries. The coal layers are 1 - 7 m thick. Some layers are already burnt out, like that near the mouth of the Iskander-Dar'ya (Figure 1). According to literary sources, the fire has burned for 1,000 years. Calculating the dimensions of the burnt-out layers, a period of 3,000 years is probable. The fire started presumably by spontaneous combustion and is nourished by air in the cracks of the rocks. From holes in the ground, heated air (320°C) escapes. In other holes the gases have a temperature of 40° and 90° and form various deposits. In several places gas with a temperature of 280°C escapes, heating the surrounding ground to 120°C which remains wet, however, since the gases contain a high percentage of sulfuric acid. Caves are formed by the burning of the coal and by former mining of mineral deposits. During the last war, tons of alum were mined here.

Card 1/2

An Underground Fire in Central Tadzhikistan

SOV-26-58-8-19/51

It is recommended that the mineral deposits and the escaping gases be utilized by a chemical plant.  
There are 2 maps and 2 photos.

1. Coal--Combustion    2. Coal gas    3. Fire--Geophysical effects

Card 2/2

VADILLO, P. S.

Theory of the crystallization of steel. Rost. krist. 2:233-237  
'59. (MIRA 13:8)

(Steel)

VADILLO, P.S.

Classifying the elements of crystal sculpture. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va  
88 no.1:97-99 '59. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Crystallography)

S/137/62/000/006/016/163  
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Vadilo, P. S.

TITLE: On the theory of steel crystallization

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 39, abstract 6v289  
(In collection: "Rost kristallov", v. 2, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959,  
233 - 237)

TEXT: The author contradicts a number of statements in the theory of steel crystallization developed by N. I. Khvorinov in his monograph on "Crystallization and heterogeneities of steel". According to Khvorinov, dendrites are formed during the teeming of molten steel into the mold on the periphery of the melt where it is strongly overcooled. In the central portions of the melt the dendrites are not spontaneously generated but only formed from branches of peripheral dendrites, flashed or broken-off by convective or artificially caused liquid steel flows. Experimental data are presented on the crystallization of melts of organic substances and low-melting metals. These data show that the formation of a great number of crystals is connected not with the tearing-off

Card 1/2

S/137/62/000/006/016/163  
A006/A101

On the theory of steel crystallization

and the mechanical transfer of dendrite branches, but with the separation of smallest particles from conventional crystals and with their development into independent crystals. It is also shown that strong stirring of the melt promotes uniform temperature distribution and "reproduction" of crystals; as a result the ingot structure is uniform and finegrained and there are no columnar crystals, shrinkage cavities, holes and pores in the ingot. It is considered that the basic mass of nuclei arises as a result of the "reproduction" of several originated crystals under the effect of their mechanical collision or impacts against the mold walls. To obtain ingots without defects, the author recommends to eliminate the zone of columnar crystals by thoroughly stirring the melt; this ensures temperature equalization over all the sections, the transition of generated crystals to all sections of the melt, and intensified reproduction.

P. Arsent'yev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2



18.9500  
S/058/62/000/005/080/119  
A061/A101

AUTHOR: Vadilo, P. S.

TITLE: Formation of acicular and acicular hollow crystals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, 'Fizika, no. 5, 1962, 24, abstract 5E195  
(V sb. "Rost kristallov. T. 3", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 156 - 158.  
Discuss., 214 - 218)

TEXT: Qualitative observations made on the growth of acicular ammonium sulfate crystals are described. The crystals were grown from a solution at 15°C. Minute isometric crystals were produced by shaking the flask with the solution under the same conditions. ✓B

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

VADILLO, P.S.

Habit of diamond crystals as an indicator of conditions  
of their formation. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 90 no.2:237-241  
'61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Diamond crystals)

L 18975-63 EWT(1)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/APGC/IJP(C) WH/JD  
 ACCESSION NR: AT3001914 S/2912/62/000/000/0198/0200

AUTHOR: Vadilo, P. S.

TITLE: Spiral growth of crystals.

SOURCE: Kristallizatsiya i fazovyye perekhody. Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1962, 198-200

TOPIC TAGS: crystal, crystallization, crystallography, growth, spiral, vicinal, quartz, Pamir, trigonal, bipyramid, trapezoheder, potash-alum

ABSTRACT: Following a brief literature survey on the spiral growth of crystals, the paper describes visual and microscopic observations of the vicinals of tens of thousands of crystals of Pamir quartz. Not even one single growth spiral was detected. The lateral sides, but not the lower, of the vicinals of the fundamental crystalline rhomboheders have almost always a curvature that is greater in that direction in which the faces of the trigonal bipyramids and the trigonal trapezoheders are oriented. Additional tests were performed with supersaturated potash-alum solutions into which octahedral crystals were strung up on thin plastic filaments, so that the opposite vertices of each crystal lay along the filament. After a week-long crystallization period the thickness between the opposite faces of the

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L 18975-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3001914

0

octaheders increased to 1 cm. The faces were perfectly plane. No vicinal spiral growth or any other defects were detected even under the microscope. It was noted, however, that among a group of subindividuals, the highest subindividuals would develop a planar outgrowth which covered all other subindividuals and established a roof-like new face, underneath which the subindividuals were hidden as in a cavity. It was thus shown that dislocations, whether spiral or nonspiral, disappeared because of the covering effect. It is concluded that the spiral growth of crystals is not the rule, but an exception. Orig. art. has 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 16Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, PH, MA

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

L 18976-63 BDS/EWT(m)/EWP(q) ASD AFFTC JD S/2912/62/000/000/0200/0208

ACCESSION NR: AT3001915

AUTHOR: Vadilo, P. S.

TITLE: The cause of formation of the columnar zone of an ingot and of the particular crystallographic orientation of its crystals

SOURCE: Kristallizatsiya i fazovyye perekhody. Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1962, 200-208.

TOPIC TAGS: crystal, crystallization, crystallography, crystallographic, orientation, columnar, zone, dendrite, dendritic, potash-alum, spherulite, axis of symmetry.

ABSTRACT: This paper describes an experimental investigation intended to clarify the essence of the mechanism of the formation of the columnar zone of an ingot (veins, geoids, concretions, and druzes) and of the crystallographic orientation of its crystals with respect to the wall of the mold or a base layer. Glass jars were 3/4 filled with alum-potash powder of a fraction between 0.05 and 0.25 mm. Some jars were placed in a strongly supersaturated (1,000 g per liter), others into a weakly supersaturated (5g/liter) solution of potash alum. In the greatly supersaturated solution a crystal 50 mm in size formed within 15 hours. The fourth-

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L 18976-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3001915

order axis of symmetry of each crystal was perpendicular to the surface of the powder. The crystals were milky-white and had an octahedral face. Each large crystal carried a number of smaller octahedral crystals with fourth-order axes of symmetry deviating less than  $10^\circ$  from the vertical. In a weakly supersaturated solution a transparent crystal formed up to 30 mm within two weeks. The crystal had faces that were octahedral, cubic, and rhombododecahedral. These crystals had a third-order (but no fourth-order) axis of symmetry perpendicular to the surface of the powder. The large crystal carried several smaller crystals which had a third-order axis of symmetry that deviated by  $3-10^\circ$  from the perpendicular to the powder surface. The experiment shows that the crystallographic orientation of the crystals of the columnar zone of an ingot is determined by the degree of supercooling. Other experiments described here demonstrate that the formation of the columnar or fiber zone of an ingot can be the result of the formation and subsequent growth of spherulites. In conclusion it appears that the crystals of the columnar zone of an ingot and the branches of dendrites of the same substances are elongated in the crystallographic direction only if they grow out of a strongly supercooled liquid. If the formation occurs in a weakly supercooled liquid, then the long axis of the crystals has a crystallographic orientation that is at variance with the orientation of the long axis of the dendritic branches. In such conditions no dendritic branches may form. Orig. art. has 3 figures,

Card 2/3

VADILO, P.S.

Absorption of nonisomorphic impurities by a crystal. Zhur. prikl.  
khim. 36 no.12:2666-2672 D'63. (MIRA 17:2)

VADILLO, Pavel Savel'yevich

[Crystallization of metals] Kristallizatsia metallov.  
Moskva, Izd-vo "Metallurgiya," 1964. 181 p.  
(NIRA 17:8)



VADILLO, P. S.

"Solidification of eutectics."

report submitted for Annual Conf, Australian Inst of Metals, Brisbane, Australia,  
24-28 May 1965.

RUMANIA/Electronics : Vacuum Technique

H-9

Abs Jour : Roz Zhur - Fizika, No 11, 1958, No 25753

Author : Vadin N.  
Inst : Not Given  
Title : Measurement of Vacuum.

Orig Pub : Gaz. mat. si fiz., 1957, A9, No 12, 654-664

Abstract : Popular article on the method of measuring vacuum, including the general ideas on liquid, mechanical, viscous, ionization manometers, etc.

Card : 1/1

VADIMENKO, M.

MATVIYENKO, N.; VADIMENKO, M.; SERBINOVICH, N.K.

Master-operator of drift mining combines. Mast.ugl. 3 no.4:23-24 Ap '54.  
(MLRA 7:5)

(Serbinovich, Nikolai Kuprianovich)

VADIMOV, David Iosifovich; ORLOV, V., redaktor; PIOTROVICH, M., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Sacred duty] Sviashchennyi dolg. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit.  
lit-ry, 1957. 93 p. (MLRA 10:6)  
(Russia--Defenses)